

# The Times-Democrat.

VOL. XII. NO. 238.

LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

## LEADERS ARE SECRET.

New Features Likely to Appear  
In Miners' Strike.

## HELP FROM RAILROAD MEN.

Mass-meeting Are Held in Various Min-  
ing Districts—General Little and W.  
F. DeArmitt Still Working For  
the Uniformity Plan.

Pittsburg, July 20.—Some new fea-  
tures will likely be introduced into the  
miners' struggle within the next two  
days, but the leaders are maintaining  
the greatest secrecy regarding their  
movements.

It is believed they contemplate call-  
ing upon the railway organizations for  
assistance.

Secretary Warner gave out the in-  
formation that a meeting of railway  
employees was held here and the situation  
of the miners' strike thoroughly  
discussed.

Resolutions were adopted pledging  
support to the strikers and each mem-  
ber was assessed \$3 for the strike fund.

Mr. Warner refused to divulge the  
name of the railroad employing the  
men, stating that it might lead to an  
investigation and the discharge of the  
men.

It was claimed that the action taken  
was at the suggestion of the national  
officials of the Railway Trainmen's  
union.

Actual work has been commenced in  
the coke region and efforts will be  
made to bring out all the men at mines  
where the product is being shipped to  
Pittsburg. Ex-National Vice President  
Cameron Miller of the United Mine  
Workers left for the coke region and  
addressed a mass-meeting of men em-  
ployed at the Smock & Boyd mines.

A mass-meeting is scheduled to be  
held at Uniontown, which will be ad-  
dressed by Messrs. Miller and Warner.

Cameron Miller and Secretary Will-  
iam Warner visited Turtle Creek to  
have a talk with the miners employed  
by the New York and Cleveland Gas  
Coal company. They were served with  
an injunction restraining them from  
interfering with the miners.

General Little of the Ohio state  
board of arbitration and W. P. De Ar-  
mitt of the New York and Cleveland  
Gas Coal company, are still in the east  
endeavoring to secure signatures of  
the eastern coal operators to the uni-  
formity agreement.

It is announced that at a meeting of  
the arbitration commission will be  
held here on Wednesday.

## THEY QUIT WORK

Men at Several Mines Lay Down Their  
Tools Without Trouble.

Canonsburg, Pa., July 19.—The  
striking miners from Bridgeville who  
visited the Allison, Boone and Enter-  
prise mines for the purpose of inducing  
the men at work to come out dis-  
persed, having attained their object  
without trouble.

Immediately upon receipt of the  
news of the proposed raid the mine  
owners at these pits ordered a sus-  
pension until the excitement should  
die out. The strikers held a meeting  
at which speeches were made to the  
effect that if the men did not remain  
out the strikers would return 1,000  
strong and instead of bringing musical  
instruments would bring guns.

A committee was appointed to guard  
the mines and report in case the men  
returned to work.

The miners will probably resume to-  
morrow. Some of the men are afraid  
to go in again, as they say the strikers  
threatened violence, and said they  
would burn the cars and tipples.  
Everything is quiet. The strikers now  
say suspension in the Panhandle dis-  
trict is complete.

## Attempts to Wreck Trains.

Mossillion, O., July 20.—Three at-  
tempts were made to wreck trains on  
the Whiting and Lake Erie railway  
near the Dillonville mines. In one in-  
stance obstructions had been placed on  
the track, and in the switch frogs had  
been spiked. Track walkers discovered  
the obstructions in time to pre-  
vent wrecks. Such trouble as was  
anticipated as soon as the movement  
of West Virginia coal was begun. The  
deputy United States marshals who  
are guarding the track say they have  
views to the perpetrators of the out-  
rages, and arrests are expected.

## Will Demand an Advance.

Charleston, W. Va., July 20.—The  
strike movement among the miners in  
the Kanawha valley received a slight  
impetus when the coal diggers at two  
more mines decided to go out. This  
increased the number of idle mines to  
10 and the number of idle men to about  
1,000. A conference of 30 delegates rep-  
resenting several mines in the Kanawha  
valley was held at Montgomery, when it  
was decided to demand an increase  
of 1 cent per bushel for hard  
coal and one-fourth of a cent for soft  
coal.

## Debs in West Virginia.

Fairmont, W. Va., July 20.—Engone  
V. Debs addressed the entire male pop-  
ulation of Fairmont and about 200  
miners from the neighboring collieries.  
The meeting was a very enthusiastic  
one and he was frequently applauded  
by the miners. At Monongah he held

## AN OBJECTION RAISED.

Trust Company Seeks to Block  
Plans of Receivers.

## NO RIGHT TO IMPROVE LINE.

Heavy Creditors of the Baltimore and  
Ohio Railroad Object to the Is-  
sue of Certificates of  
Indebtedness.

Baltimore, July 20.—The Mercantile  
Trust company of Baltimore, as trustee  
under the mortgage of 1887 on the  
main line of the Baltimore and Ohio  
railroad filed objections to the issuance  
of the \$2,539,550 in receivers' certi-  
ficates recently asked for by the  
receivers for the purpose of purchasing  
new rolling stock for the system.

The main points in the objection are  
that the receivers have no right to im-  
prove the line, their duty being merely  
to maintain it as they found it; that  
the new equipment is not needed on  
the main line, and that it is not equita-  
ble to pay for it out of the revenues  
from that portion of the system,  
thereby endangering the payment of  
interest on the mortgage for which the  
objector is trustee.

### SUCCESSOR OF HARRIS.

Thomas B. Turley Appointed to Re-  
present Tennessee in the Senate.

Jackson City, Tenn., July 20.—Governor  
Taylor made the official announce-  
ment that he had appointed the Hon. Thomas B. Turley of Mem-  
phis United States senator to succeed  
the late Isham G. Harris.

Ever since last Wednesday, when  
the governor came from Senator Har-  
ris' funeral to spend a few days at  
his summer residence, "Robins' Roost"  
and to make up his mind as to whom  
he would choose, the wires have been  
redhot with messages and the mails  
burdened with letters in the interest  
of the several candidates.

The senatorial contest has been a  
sharp and warm one. The governor,  
it is said, has experienced considerable  
difficulty in making the selection,  
owing to the fact that the candidates  
in the main were his friends.

In an interview the governor said:  
"I have chosen Mr. Turley because I  
wanted to honor the memory of Isham  
G. Harris. I have chosen him because  
of his prominent ability and fitness for  
the exalted position of United States  
senator."

The governor wired his choice to  
Mr. Turley and received a polite tele-  
gram of acceptance.

Mr. Thomas B. Turley was born in  
Memphis April 5, 1845. He enlisted in  
the first year of the war in the May-  
nard Rifles. Company L, One Hun-  
dred and Fifty-fourth Tennessee regi-  
ment. He was wounded twice—once at  
Shiloh and again at Peach Tree  
Creek, in front of Atlanta. He was  
captured in the battle of Nashville  
and taken to Camp Chase, O., where  
he was held until March, 1865, when  
he was exchanged and returned south.

Since 1867 he has been practicing  
law in this city. He has never held  
office of any kind. He was married in  
1870 to Miss Irene Rayner. Five chil-  
dren have been born to himself and  
wife, all of whom are living.

### A Second Meeting.

Youngstown, O., July 20.—A meeting  
was held here by the Amalgamated  
Association wage scale committee and  
the iron manufacturers whose plants  
are in the association, with a view to  
settling the scale and putting an end  
to the strike that has been on since  
the adjourned meeting of June 30, when  
a conference was held but no agree-  
ment reached.

### Pardon of Bradley.

Frankfort, Ky., July 20.—Governor  
Bradley pardoned George Dinning, the  
negro sentenced to seven years in the  
penitentiary from Simpson county for  
killing Jodie Conn, the leader of a  
whitecap mob who attacked Dinning's  
house. Governor Bradley in issuing  
the pardon says Dinning should have  
been commended for defending his  
home instead of being punished as a  
felon.

### Beyreuth Musical Festival.

Beyreuth, July 20.—The Beyreuth  
music festival was opened with the  
performance of "Parsifal." Many per-  
sons are in attendance, and a full audience  
witnessed the opening performance,  
among those present being the  
King and Queen of Wurtemburg, the  
hereditary princess of Weimar and  
Archduke Ludwig-Victor.

### Both Women Killed.

Fremont, O., July 20.—While Mrs.  
William Shaenell, 60, wife of a promi-  
nent farmer, and a niece, Katie Ling-  
leford, 30, were taking clothes from a  
line, lightning struck a post near them  
and both women were killed.

### Turf Winners.

At Chicago, L. P. Princess, Ideal Bean,  
Amy Wade, Sunburst, Harry B.  
At Buffalo, J. A. Grey, L. B. The Benefi-  
t, Marshall, Esther, Nellie Bland.  
At St. Louis, Bon Marche, Rose d'Or, Joe  
Hart, Time Maker, Forsythe, Loving Cup.  
At Cincinnati, Fair Duster, Rock Wall,  
French Gray, Abe Everett, Prosecutor.  
At New York, Azure, Fleeting Gold, Bal-  
loon, Brandwynne, Darling, Sir Yassan.

### Empire Lynch Resigns.

Washington, July 20.—President  
Young announced that League Umpire  
Lynch has tendered his resignation  
owing to ill health. Umpire McDermott,  
who has been ill, will resume  
duty at once.

### Probably Lynched.

Columbus, Ga., July 20.—Dr. W. L.  
Ryder, who on Easter Sunday a year  
ago shot to death the young woman  
who had rejected him, was taken from  
the sheriff and is probably lynched.

### The Weather.

For West Virginia and Ohio, cooler,  
northwesterly winds.

For Indiana, Fair, slightly cooler,  
variable winds becoming westerly.

## WHY RESUME WORK.

Clinton, Mass., July 20.—The Big-  
low Carpet company announced that  
the card and combing departments of  
the plant will resume work next Mon-  
day and that probably the entire plant  
will be started up the following week.  
Mr. Bigelow says the outlook at pres-  
ent is very good. Nine hundred hands  
is employed when the plant is in full  
operation.

## WHY GO TO CHICAGO.

Niagara-on-the-Lake, July 20.—The  
Canadian championship tournament  
was concluded. The day's sport was  
marked by the wet condition of the  
courts. The doubles were won by L.  
E. Ware and G. P. Sheldon, and the  
handicap singles by Ware over Harry  
Avery. Several of the players will  
leave here for Chicago for the western  
championship.

## Sullivan as Umpire.

Providence, July 19.—The Hartford  
club of the Atlantic league against the  
Pawtuckets of the New England, with  
John L. Sullivan as umpire, was the  
attraction at Crescent park, and the  
combination drew nearly 2,000 people  
to the ballfield. The able way in  
which the "big fellow" conducted the  
game was a surprise to many, who  
expected that his umpiring would be  
a burlesque.

## FATIGUE INSECT STING.

Easton, Pa., July 19.—Christian Butz  
of Lower Mount Bethel died in the  
Easton hospital from the effects of an  
insect's bite. Several weeks ago Butz,  
who was a wealthy farmer, was stung  
on the hand. He paid no attention to  
the bite until a few days since, when  
he came to the hospital suffering from  
blood poisoning.

## Opposed to Consolidation.

New York, July 20.—The Equitable  
Gas Light company at their meeting  
declared themselves as opposed to the  
consolidation with the East River  
company. It was learned that no di-  
rectors of the Equitable company had  
been consulted upon the subject of the  
advertised plan, and the advertisement  
was a surprise to all present.

## LAUNCH OF SILVER.

New York, July 20.—Silver to the  
amount of 350,000 ounces will be  
shipped to Europe on the steamer  
Trave.

## HAIR AND RAIN.

Cripple Creek, Colo., July 20.—The  
heaviest hair and rain storm in this  
vicinity for many years occurred Sun-  
day night.

## GOLD WITHDRAWALS.

New York, July 20.—Gold to the  
amount of \$50,000 was withdrawn  
from the subtreasury for shipment to  
Canada.

## SHIRT WAIST SALE.

8 CARROLL & COONEY.

## THE MARKET.

North Lima ..... 48  
South Lima ..... 43  
Indiana ..... 43  
Pennsylvania ..... 75

## AMONG THE RAILROADS.

Supt. Bickell, of the L. E. & W.,  
is in the city.

Auditor Hathaway, of the D. & L.,  
is on the sick list.

Engineer Gallagher, of the C. H.  
& D., is on the sick list.

Agent F. A. Bauchens, of the P.  
& W. & C., returned from Chicago  
this morning.

Engineer A. J. Woerner, of the C.  
& D., who has been off his engine  
on account of illness for the past two  
months, reported for duty last night.

There was only a difference of one  
ton in amount of freight hauled by  
the Pittsburg, Ft. Wayne & Chicago  
and the Panhandle lines in the week  
ending July 10.

Frank Doan and conductor Ander-  
son, of the C. H. & D., went to San-  
dusky this morning to enjoy the lake  
sports. Frank remarked before leav-  
ing that he would not bathe in the  
lake for fear of producing a salt  
water lake.

The directors of the Pittsburgh, Ft.  
Wayne & Chicago, under the terms  
of its lease to the Pennsylvania com-  
pany, will issue for betterments the  
sum of \$283,692 in shares of so-called  
"special guaranteed" or betterment  
stock. The total amount of such  
stock now outstanding is \$18,883,457,  
and the new issue will swell the sum  
to a total of \$19,167,149.

## Both Women Killed.

Fremont, O., July 20.—While Mrs.  
William Shaenell, 60, wife of a promi-  
nent farmer, and a niece, Katie Ling-  
leford, 30, were taking clothes from a  
line, lightning struck a post near them  
and both women were killed.

## Empire Lynch Resigns.

Washington, July 20.—President  
Young announced that League Umpire  
Lynch has tendered his resignation  
owing to ill health. Umpire McDermott,  
who has been ill, will resume  
duty at once.

## Probably Lynched.

Columbus, Ga., July 20.—Dr. W. L.  
Ryder, who on Easter Sunday a year  
ago shot to death the young woman  
who had rejected him, was taken from  
the sheriff and is probably lynched.

## The Weather.

For West Virginia and Ohio, cooler,  
northwesterly winds.

For Indiana, Fair, slightly cooler,  
variable winds becoming westerly.

## That Spot...

First size of a dime; next  
size of a dollar; then big as  
the palm of your hand. The  
end: entire baldness. Stop it.

## Ayer's Hair Vigor

Makes Hair Grow

## BRASS ROBBERY.

## FOUGHT LIKE A DEMON.

Prisoner Objects to Being Photographed  
For Hogan's Gallery.

Dayton, O., July 20.—The police arrested Harry Coopers of New York here for his peculiar deals in "buying" and pawned bicycles and understood to photograph him for the rogue's gallery. Coopers said that he would not be photographed alive. Sergeant McNamee, Captain Albrecht and two policemen were tossed about like schoolboys by Coopers who fought like a demon. At length the men rushed upon him and put the handcuffs on him and the police surgeon gave him a hypodermic injection of morphine. His photo was finally taken in a satisfactory manner.

## New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., July 20.—The Liberal Relief Society of the German Women of Cincinnati; the Greenfield Mutual Insurance company, Greenfield, capital stock \$5,000; the Bugaboo Social club, Cincinnati; the George E. Bennett company, Youngstown, capital stock \$106,000; the Favorite Stove and Range company, a foreign corporation organized under the laws of West Virginia, with principal office located at Piqua, O., capital stock \$250,000, all of which is represented by property owned and business done in Ohio, E. W. Lape of Piqua, O., agent upon whom process may be served.

## Lady Sykes Is Troubled.

London, July 20.—Lady Jessica Sykes was summoned at the Marlborough police court by Herbert Sanguineti for obtaining by false pretenses, with intent to defraud, checks of the value of £5,300, and also converting to her own use 200 shares of stock. After formal arraignment the hearing was adjourned.

## Harvest in Hungary.

Budapest, July 20.—The harvest in Hungary is proceeding. It is estimated that the yield of wheat will be 28,000,000 to 29,000,000 metric hundred weight as compared with 38,000,000 in 1896; that of rye 10,300,000, against 15,400,000 last year; barley 9,300,000, against 12,500,000, and oats 8,700,000, against 10,500,000.

## Melon For the President.

Atlanta, July 20.—The largest water-melon grown in the south this season was shipped from here for Washington, where it will arrive Wednesday and be presented to President McKinley at the White House. The melon was grown in Georgia and weighs 78 pounds.

## Noted Men Invited.

Fremont, O., July 20.—Invitations have been issued to have ex-President Cleveland, William J. Bryan and Horace L. Chapman here when President McKinley attends the reunion of the Twenty-third regiment here Sept. 2.

## Not So Fast.

Detroit, July 20.—In the pace against time at Grosse Pointe track John R. Gentry made the mile in 2:04 1/2, and Robert J. in 2:05 1/2. Gentry holds the world's record at 2:00 1/2.

## Goes to Peking.

London, July 20.—Henry Outram Bar-Ironside, second secretary of the British legation at Washington, has been appointed secretary of the legation at Peking.

## Newspaper Suspends.

Lisbon, O., July 20.—Captain Redway has received a federal appointment and has suspended his paper, *The Republican Leader*.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For July 19.

## New York.

Beef—Family, \$4 80c/10 lb; extra mess, \$7 50c/8 lb; packed, \$4 80c/10 lb. Cut meats—Picked bellies, 5%@75c; picked shoulders, 5%@80c; picked hams, 5%@80c. Lard—Western steam, \$4 20c. Pork—Old mess, \$3 60c/8 lb.

Butter—Western dairy, 11c@15c; creamery, 11c@15c. Cheese—State large, 84c@92c; small, 74c@82c; part skim, 64c@72c; skim, 54c@62c. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 12c@12 1/2c; western fresh, 10c@11c.

Wheat—84c. Corn—31 1/2c. Rye—38 1/2c. Oats—22c.

## Pittsburg.

Cattle—Choice, \$4 80c/10 lb; good, \$4 50c/10 lb; fair, \$4 20c/10 lb;瘦肉, \$3 20c/10 lb; fat, \$2 80c/10 lb;瘦肉, \$2 50c/10 lb; fat, \$2 20c/10 lb.

Hogs—Best light Yorkers and pigs, \$3 80c/10 lb; best medium and good Yorkers, \$3 75c/10 lb; heavy, \$3 60c/10 lb; rough, \$2 25c/10 lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Sheep, choice, \$4 10c/10 lb; good, \$4 00c/10 lb; fair, \$3 60c/10 lb; common, \$3 00c/10 lb; lambs, \$3 75c/10 lb.

Calves—\$6 00c/10 lb.

## Chicago.

Hogs—Light, \$3 50c/10 lb; mixed, \$3 45c/10 lb; heavy, \$3 25c/10 lb; rough, \$3 25c/10 lb.

Cattle—Beefers, \$3 85c/10 lb; cows and heifers, \$1 85c/10 lb; Texans, \$2 80c/10 lb; stockers and feeders, \$3 25c/10 lb.

Sheep—Strong.

Wheat—75c. Corn—26 1/2c. Oats—17 1/2c. Rye—38 1/2c.

## Cleveland.

Hogs—Yorkers and light, \$3 75c; medium and heavy, \$3 65c; stags and roulages, \$2 25c/10 lb.

Sheep and Lambs—Native lambs, \$4 00c/10 lb; southern lambs, \$4 00c/10 lb; sheep, \$2 50c/10 lb.

Cattle—Steers, \$3 75c/10 lb; heifers, \$3 00c/10 lb; cows and bulls, \$2 00c/10 lb.

## Cincinnati.

Wheat—No. 2 red, old, 75c; new, 71c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 28c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—45c.

Lard—\$1 00. Bulk meats—\$4 50c/10 lb.

Bacon—\$5 40c/10 lb.

Hogs—\$3 10c/10 lb. Cattle—\$2 00c/10 lb.

Sheep—\$2 00c/10 lb. Lambs—\$1 50c/10 lb.

## Buffalo.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18c. Eggs—Fresh, 10c.

## Toledo.

Wheat—75c. Corn—38c.

## The Small Boy.

Mysterious are the ways and means of the small boy. "Mamma," observed a youngster, "you would like me to tell you a story, would you?" "No," was the answer. "Or to tell a story to myself?" "Of course not. Why do you ask?" "Oh, nothing; only—you see, I was coming along the road, and I saw a hen, and I said to myself, 'Now, if I hit that hen, I'll give myself 5 cents.' Well, I picked up a stone and I shied it at the hen, and I hit her sure enough, but the trouble is that I haven't any 5 cents to give up."

The same sort of logic was shown by a 4-year-old who one clear day gravely announced, "It's goin to rain." "What makes you think so?" asked his mother. "Cause a toad died." The gardener told me that whenever a toad died 'twas a sure sign 'twould rain." The mother had not kept four years' company with her son for nothing. "And what made the toad die?" she asked suspiciously. "Did you have anything to do with it?" "Oh, no, indeed," was the answer. "Twas all the brick's fault. I didn't do a single thing 'cept just pick the brick up and let it drop again. But the toad went and died, so it must be going to rain." —New York Sun.

## Exit George.

The time was approaching midnight. The old gentleman was listening from a vantage at the head of the stairs. He had been there in his stocking feet for as long as 30 minutes.

The young man was lingering at the front door with the old gent's daughter. As a lisper he was a success and he was aided and abetted by the girl. This, also, the old gent knew, as well as several other interesting things. That's why he became tired of listening at the head of the stairs. At last he heard a shuffling of feet.

"It's so hard to say 'good night,' darling," the young man said to the girl, who believed every word he uttered, as they always do before matrimony gets in its baleful work. "Don't say it, George!" sang out the old man. "Wait about five minutes and say 'good morning.'"

It was then the impediment in George's speech was removed, and, with at least 4 1/2 minutes to spare, the girl closed the front door and George trotted along home. —Strand Magazine.

## Diamond Hardness of Steel.

It appears that after some five years' search the metallurgical department of the Sheffield Technical school has solved a peculiar problem to students—namely, why a piece of redhot tool steel becomes flint hard when suddenly quenched in water. The result of the researches in question showed, almost beyond a doubt, that the well nigh diamond hardness of quenched steel is due to the presence of a remarkable carbide of iron, and that the action of tempering is due to the fact that far below red heat this compound decomposes and dilutes the mass with soft iron—the permanent magnetism of steel depending on the amount present of this compound. It was formerly supposed to be a satisfactory explanation of this phenomenon that the shock drove the molecules of the steel into closer contact, and hence the hardness—a theory invalidated by the fact that, as disclosed, the volume of the hardened steel was greater than that of the unhardened material.

## Naval Desertions in Port.

"Few people have any idea of the number of desertions from warships when they enter port," remarked a well known naval officer who is stationed in this city. "Sometimes as high as 20 or 30 men take French leave, and, despite the offer of \$20 reward for the arrest of each man, they are seldom apprehended. There does not exist dissatisfaction on board any of the ships, and the fault lies in the fact that men of foreign birth, without recommendation, have been allowed to enter the navy. When these men receive a month's pay, they are granted shore leave and are not seen again. This is only the lower class, as some of the best officers and bluejackets in Uncle Sam's navy are foreigners." —Philadelphia Times.

## A Difference.

The Fair Artist—Oh, Mr. Blantly, some one told me that you were looking at my miniature work just now and said it was rare. Is that so?

Mr. Blantly—No. I said it was rare. —Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.

## A True Sister.

"She said she would be a sister to me, and she kept her word."

## In what way?

"She objected to all the girls I wanted to marry." —Chicago Record.

## Rich Red

Blood is absolutely essential to health. It is secured easily and naturally by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, but is impossible to get it from so-called "nerve tonics" and opiate compounds, absurdly advertised as "blood purifiers." They have temporary, sleeping effect, but do not CURE. To have pure

## Blood

And good health, take Hood's Sarsaparilla, which has first, last, and all the time, been advertised as just what it is—the best medicine for the blood ever produced. Its success in curing Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Rheumatism, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration and That Tired Feeling, have made

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**  
The One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. 42  
Hood's Pills  
are purely vegetable, reliable and beneficial.

## A Franchise For Sale.

"The biggest thing I ever had on tap," said a citizen of Alabama, "was when I first realized that it was necessary for me to go out and do something for myself. Before I came face to face with this emergency I had been abroad and was impressed with the way they must make money at Monte Carlo. It was mathematically a sure thing and plenty of it.

"After I had interested two friends we all went to Mexico, and by lavish promises succeeded in getting a franchise from the government and were to conduct a mammoth gambling institution under its protection. Not the least promising feature was a lottery, and there were to be all the other allurements that attract the devotees of chance.

"It was no trouble to interest all the capital we wanted. Men of the east advanced the money, with the one proviso that they should not appear in the transaction. We imported some of the wisest gamblers of the west, and of course they went through their paces just to show what they could do when the vast enterprise became active. One night we three proprietors took a hand to familiarize ourselves with the sports. By sunrise the gamblers had every dollar that was to go into our Monte Carlo and we put in five years working in a silver mine to reimburse our backers. We have the franchise yet." —Detroit Free Press.

## Practice Economy

In buying medicine as in other matters. It is economy to get Hood's Sarsaparilla because there is more medicinal value in Hood's Sarsaparilla than in any other. Every bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla contains 100 doses and will average, taken according to directions, to last a month, while others last but a fortnight.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Easy and yet efficient.

## WHEN I HAVE TIME.

"When I have time, so many things I'll do To make life happier and more fair For those whose lives are crowded now with care. I'll help to lift them from their low despair When I have time."

"When I have time! The friend you hold so dear May be beyond the reach of your intent, May never know that you so kindly meant To fill her life with such sweet content. When you had time."

Now is the time. Ah, friend, no longer wait To scatter loving smiles and words of cheer To those around whose lives are now so drear! They may not meet you in the coming year— When you have time."

—Philadelphia Times.

## THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

Starry flag, thy symbol mean A higher and a holier thought By sorid demagogus unseen, Who know not virtue is unbought. But, ye good and kind, come unsought, And that the glory of thy stars Shines on, though diminished when day comes.

His gates, are still with ploy fraught. So shall thy stars forever be The emblem of eternity.

And stars and stripes together wave A beacon till the last crushed slave On earth's remotest shore or sea Hails the proud banner of the free.

—David H. Johnson in New York Times.

## Tis Midnight!

Hark! All through the house rings the awful sound, once heard never forgotten, the sound of a child's croup cough. There is no time to lose. Croup is a monster that will not be trifled with. Then is the time that if you have neglected to provide yourself with a bottle of Dr. Hand's Cough and Croup Medicine you fully realize how careless and neglectful you have been. It is worth its weight in gold at that critical moment. And yet it costs only 25¢ a bottle at any drug store.

Burdock Blood Bitters never fails to cure all impurities of the blood, from a common pimple to the worst scrofula sore.

Quick Relief for Asthma.

Foley's Honey and Tar is guaranteed to give prompt relief in all cases of Asthma. Do not class this with other medicines that have failed to give relief. Give it a trial. H. F. Vorkamp, northeast corner Main and North streets.

## OLD POSTAL USAGES.

TERIOUS PHASES OF THE MAIL SERV-  
ICE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Rates on Ordinary Letters in England  
Were Almost Prohibitive—Adoption of  
the Penny Post and the Queer Argu-  
ments Against It.

When Queen Victoria ascended the throne, there were no telegraphs in this country and few railways. The mails were forwarded by coach, and the post age rates were to all but the well to do prohibitive. It cost from 4d. to 1s. 8d. to send a "single" letter under an ounce in weight from one part of the kingdom to another. There were some 40 charges, varying according to distance, the average rate being 9d., or half the day's wage of a laborer. A "single" letter meant a single piece of paper (adhesive envelopes had not been invented), and the addition of a second scrap of paper made the letter a "double" one. The postage was paid on delivery by the recipient, and as no credit was given the incursion of a postman into a poor neighborhood was watched on all sides with fear rather than hope.

Coleridge, the poet, saw a poor woman declining to accept a letter on the score of inability to pay. The good natured old (doubtless with some difficulty) found the required ninepence, despite the woman's remonstrances. When the postman had gone away, she showed Coleridge that the letter was but a blank sheet of paper. Her brother had arranged to send her at intervals such a sheet, addressed in a certain fashion, as evidence that all was well with him, and she as regularly, after inspecting the address, refused to accept it. Some humorist on one occasion sent out large numbers of letters, each on a sheet as large as a tablecloth, all of which had to be delivered as "single" misses.

This system practically stifled written intercourse among the working class and pressed with severity upon the middle class, but the rich and highly placed entirely escaped postal taxation. The privilege of franking covered the correspondence not only of ministers, peers and members of parliament, but of their relatives, friends and acquaintances. While in one year early in the queen's reign no less than 7,400,000 letters were franked, a single London firm paid annually £11,000 for postage and a writer in the Quarterly referred flippantly to "so slight and rare an incident in a laborer's life as the receipt of a letter." Among the "packets" franked was a grand piano. An army of clerks was employed to fix the charges to be collected, and the postal revenue remained stationary between 1815 and 1835, although in the same period the population increased from 19,500,000 to 35,600,000.

Moved by this state



## The Lima Times-Democrat

GARNET CIRCULATION IN LIMA

Postage Prepaid Anywhere in United States.

OFFICE—TIMES BUILDING,  
No. 381 North Main Street, Lima, O.  
TELEPHONE CALL, NO. 54.

THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

The Lima Times-Democrat is published every evening (except Sunday) and will be delivered on your supper table each evening upon the following terms:

One copy one year, in advance.....\$1.00

Six months, in advance.....\$0.50

Or twelve, one week.....\$0.10 cents

Subscription collections made weekly. Our subscribers will call each week, unless some special arrangement be made with him. All our advertising accounts must be paid promptly.

The Lima Times-Democrat has the largest circulation of any newspaper in the state of Ohio, and is the largest newspaper in the western part of the state. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in the city, and for rapidly increasing circulation it is recognized over all competing papers.

The Lima Times-Democrat—The semi-weekly edition, issued by the Lima Times-Democrat Company, is widely circulated in parts of Ohio, western Indiana, and the lower part of Michigan, and also every newspaper in Allen County. The Lima Times-Democrat is recognized as the people's paper, and as such is the most popular newspaper in the city. It is read by every one in the city, and for rapidly increasing circulation it is recognized over all competing papers.

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.—All foreign subscriptions must be paid in advance.

Subscriptions not paid in advance will be charged for at the rate of \$1.00 per year.

Address all communications to: THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO., LIMA, OHIO.



## STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Governor,  
HORACE L. CHAPMAN,  
of Jackson county.For Lieutenant Governor,  
MELVILLE SHAW,  
of Auglaize county.For Supreme Judge,  
JOHN T. SPRIGGS,  
of Monroe county.For Attorney Gen.,  
WILLIAM H. DOWE,  
of Seneca county.For Treasurer,  
JAMES F. WILSON,  
of Trumbull county.For Member Board of Public Works,  
PETE H. DEGNON,  
of Lucas county.For School Commissioner,  
M. E. HARD,  
of Columbiana county.For State Senators,  
WM. G. BLOOMFIELD,  
WM. F. DECKER.For Representative,  
CHAS. H. ADKINS.For County Treasurer,  
AUGUST G. LUTZ.For Sheriff,  
E. A. BOGART.For County Surveyor,  
J. C. CHONLEY.For Commissioner,  
GEORGE D. KANAWH.For Coroner,  
DR. E. G. BURTON.For Infirmary Director,  
I. B. STEMMEN.

Boston capitalists have formed a State Trust in Ohio; and now it is to be seen whether the Buckeye will be keen enough to find the combination.—Philadelphia Record.

When the Wilson law went into effect the sugar trust, acting under reliable information as to the sugar schedules, had accumulated 355,000 tons of raw sugar, which lost to the government four months' revenue.

The same trust has now on hand in the large ports of entry in this country 145,000 tons, which is about a nine months' supply.

It is another robber scheme to increase the income of trusts at the expense of the poor and middle classes of people, for the rich do not care whether or not the revenues of the government are increased.

It would be an act which would rescue general wealth if the sugar schedule was struck out entirely for the time being, leaving the sugar on the hands of the schemer.

until the regular session of congress and then add to the tariff measure a sugar schedule that will compel the payment of the revenue.

The current number of the Medical News describes a new method of sterilizing water. The agency in this case is bromine, one grain of which is declared to be sufficient to destroy all bacteria in one quart of water. The bromine itself can be neutralized after it has performed this purifying service by the use of a little ammonia. The water is thus rendered clear and tasteless. The extract formula would be thirty of a 20 per cent. solution of bromomiodid (enough to sterilize one quart of water in five minutes), to be followed by an equal quantity of a 9 per cent. solution of ammonia.

## THE SUGAR DUTIES IN THE NEW BILL.

According to Washington dispatches the tariff conference have reached an agreement on the sugar schedule of the tariff bill; and as this was regarded as the most serious subject of contention the long tariff wrangle is now apparently near the point of final settlement. In the dispute about sugar the rates fixed by the house are said to have been finally accepted by the senate conference. There is a popular belief, which has been diligently fostered by protectionist commentators, that the triumph of the house sugar schedule would be a victory for the people over the trust. The sugar monopoly would unquestionably get less profit from the operation of the Dingley bill than it would have secured if the Aldrich sugar schedule had finally prevailed; but it will reap a rich harvest anyhow.

The importations of sugar in the last half year have amounted to 3,241,697,768 pounds; and as fully half of this quantity is probably still unused, the trust will profit to the extent of the difference per pound between the duties paid under the existing law and the rates proposed in the Dingley bill. Refiners' probable profits on sugars imported in advance of the duty are variously estimated at from \$11,500,000 to \$16,000,000. The trust will gain also from its ability under the house schedule to raise the price of refined sugars with less restraint from fear of importations of the foreign refined product, since in addition to the one-eighth of a cent per pound differential which is said to have been agreed upon the new sugar schedule will probably retain the original Dingley provision for additional duties on imported bounty-paid sugars equivalent to the amount of the bounty. On the whole the sugar trust has abundant reason to be grateful for the largess of the house, even if it could not get all that had been promised by the senate.

## A Bullet In His Heart.

"It is generally thought that a man cannot live very long after getting a bullet in his heart," said a South Carolinian, "but there is an instance on record in my state of a man carrying a bullet in his heart five weeks before death. The matter is fully authenticated, the post mortem examination having been made by Dr. Curran B. Earle, a nephew of the late United States Senator Earle. The wounded man was named Tom Ferguson, and he was shot by a negro named Dock Chaney at Greenville, S. C. Ferguson lived five weeks, and at the post mortem examination a 32 caliber bullet was found firmly imbedded in the exterior wall of the heart. The cause of Ferguson's death was the inundation of the pericardial cavity, which impeded the action of the heart, which in plain English means that the cavity surrounding the heart was punctured and flooded to such an extent that the heart was prevented from beating.

This is one of the most scandalous performances of the Republican majority, for it benefits only a few thousand millionaires. On the other hand, it will make shrewd dealers for everybody and will in all probability throw thousands of hands now employed in the New England shoe factories out of work, for higher prices for the goods they make will stop sales in foreign markets.

The sugar trust, the woolgrowers and speculators and the cattle kings and slaughterers have been taken care of. They were not backward in buying Republican success last year, and it must be said to the credit of that political party that it is not proving ungrateful to them. It is trying to pay back to the millionaires tenfold and more what they gave. Of course the money is to be taken out of the pockets of the people, but what do the people amount to, anyway?—New York News.

NOT THE FIRST TIME.

The Ohio Democrat took exactly the right course," said Mr. William J. Bryan in an interview after the holding of the Democratic state convention. "They endorsed the Chicago platform and decided the money question to be the paramount issue, just as the Chicago platform did." This is not the first time Mr. Bryan has been right.

Take Their Sorrows Cheerfully.

The following appeared in an appeal in The Church Times on behalf of a proposed mortuary chapel in the east end:

"On the south side of the church we have a square piece of ground where we propose to build a light, cheerful mortuary chapel large enough to contain three or four coffins at the same time."

A committee of the West Bromwich town council rewarded the cemetery superintendent for his long service by granting him a plot of ground in the corporation cemetery for his own private use.—London Truth.

## GOLD AND SILVER.

Some Remarks on the Use of Money in the Country.

It is a natural law of the country that when the sun sets in the United States it is to be seen in Europe, then it is the right of the sun to be seen to be in its place in all corners on which it has shone.

If gold alone is to be the measure of value it ought alone to be money at the present time.

It is a repudiation to redeem greenbacks at the treasury in silver, it is a punishment at the banks to pay debts in silver certificates.

If the silver dollar is a 90 cent dollar, then the workingmen of the United States are being cheated by their employers out of half of the wages that were agreed on.

If the holders of obligations of the United States can demand gold in payment, so can the owners of all private debts demand their payment in gold.

The law of the United States makes standard silver dollars a legal tender for unlimited amounts in payment of all debts, public and private. A greenback is a public debt, and therefore payable by law in silver. The same is true of United States bonds and interest coupons.

There is now \$140,000,000 of gold in the United States treasury, which John G. Carlisle, by order of Grover Cleveland, and in gross violation of law, bought at an average premium of 12 per cent. It ought not to be surrendered to foreign bankers for export. When they want coin for redemption, give them silver. This will enable Mr. Gage to avoid the impeachable violations of law of which his predecessor was guilty.

Redemption in gold in preference to silver is dishonest whenever it costs a penny extra.

The assertion that any man is entitled to gold instead of silver at the treasury, for any purpose whatever, is a falsehood, and when uttered by those who administer the laws, and are therefore bound to read them, it is a willful falsehood.

As a conclusion from the foregoing it follows that the United States is a double standard country, to the extent of the \$430,000,000 of silver dollars in existence, and the silver bullion not in the treasury represented by \$160,000,000 of coin notes issued for its purchase, and the remaining silver bullion being its seigniorage on the same. Thus, notwithstanding the fact that in all treasury operations it was made a gold standard country by executive usurpation.

What is it to be made under McKinley?

This question will soon have to be answered if gold goes out at the rate of \$5,000,000 a week.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A MONSTROUS CRIME.

Ex-Governor Horace Boies on Our Iniquitous Financial Policy.

And I know also that the curse of a monstrous crime is upon us today. That here in this land of the free its victim is a prostrate nation, whose granaries are bursting with food, while millions of men, gaunt with hunger, go forth from homes where famine reigns and wander up and down its streets, pleading for work they cannot obtain, being grieved for bread they cannot earn, because everywhere the wheels of industry are clogged and all the arteries of trade are congested by this hypocritical cry for gold—for gold enough to sustain the monetary systems of all the nations—a cry that cannot be favorably answered, because to give to the world what they ask would cheapen that which they already have.

There are no words in the English language at my command that express my utter abhorrence of a financial policy that I believe was designed to enrich a limited few at the expense of the toiling millions of the world; that is doubling the value of a single form of property and cutting in twain the price of every species of earthly possessions of men; that is reducing the laborer to a serf, the debtor to a slave, the world to contending classes that forbid the long continuance of republics like our own.—From a Letter Written by ex-Governor Boies of Iowa.

## BEEF TRUST REWARDED.

The Tax on Hides Will Put Millions in Its Capacious Pockets.

Despite the protest of the New England shoe manufacturers a 20 per cent duty is to be put on hides in the tariff bill if the senate has its way, and the Chicago Beef trust, which contributed so liberally to the McKinley campaign fund last year, will be several millions of dollars richer within a few months.

This is one of the most scandalous performances of the Republican majority, for it benefits only a few thousand millionaires. On the other hand, it will make shrewd dealers for everybody and will in all probability throw thousands of hands now employed in the New England shoe factories out of work, for higher prices for the goods they make will stop sales in foreign markets.

The sugar trust, the woolgrowers and speculators and the cattle kings and slaughterers have been taken care of. They were not backward in buying Republican success last year, and it must be said to the credit of that political party that it is not proving ungrateful to them. It is trying to pay back to the millionaires tenfold and more what they gave. Of course the money is to be taken out of the pockets of the people, but what do the people amount to, anyway?—New York News.

NOT THE FIRST TIME.

The Ohio Democrat took exactly the right course," said Mr. William J. Bryan in an interview after the holding of the Democratic state convention. "They endorsed the Chicago platform and decided the money question to be the paramount issue, just as the Chicago platform did." This is not the first time Mr. Bryan has been right.

Take Their Sorrows Cheerfully.

The following appeared in an appeal in The Church Times on behalf of a proposed mortuary chapel in the east end:

"On the south side of the church we have a square piece of ground where we propose to build a light, cheerful mortuary chapel large enough to contain three or four coffins at the same time."

A committee of the West Bromwich town council rewarded the cemetery superintendent for his long service by granting him a plot of ground in the corporation cemetery for his own private use.—London Truth.

## TOO MUCH BLACK ART.

The Religious End of Two Girls Hunt For Secrets of the Future.

There are two girls in Brooklyn who, if the subject of fortune-telling should happen to be mentioned in their presence today, would exclaim with the sincerest emphasis, "Never again!" Their convictions on this point are deeply rooted in an experience of a week ago. At that time they determined to carry out what had been a long cherished project with them by visiting a "real" clairvoyant in his lair. So they looked over the advertisements in a morning paper until they discovered one which held out especially strong inducements in the way of reading "the past, present and future, reuniting the separated," and all the rest of it. The two set off to find the address of the noted man. This was not difficult, but it conducted the girls through a part of the city of which they had little knowledge and which certainly could not have been called attractive. Reaching the house, they ascended to the apartments of the "clairvoyant on the second floor" by a narrow, dirty and dark staircase. By the time they knocked at the door of the mysterious place their first fresh enthusiasm had been somewhat dampened, and when the seer himself opened to them they were ready to be convinced at once that he possessed a sinister and evil face.

If the holders of obligations of the United States can demand gold in payment, so can the owners of all private debts demand their payment in gold.

One day a visitor from a foreign country called upon the doctor and asked to be shown the laboratory where so many valuable discoveries had been made. The doctor conducted his visitor to a small room in which there was no furniture except a table. On the table was an old tea tray containing a small ball, a blowpipe, some test papers and a few watch glasses.

"This room," said Dr. Wollaston, "is my laboratory, and on that tea tray are all of my work tools."

Everybody knows that Benjamin Franklin, the eminent American statesman and philosopher, robed the thundercloud of its lightning by means of a kite and a silk handkerchief.

A celebrated English engraver Thomas Bewick, drew his first sketches with common chalk upon the walls of the little cottage in which he lived. The far famed chemist Julius Stockhardt learned the art of combining colors by closely studying the wings of many butterflies.

Dr. Joseph Black, a chemist of note, discovered latent heat by using as tools a pan of water and two thermometers. Sir David Wilkie, the renowned painter, for his first work made use of a barn door and a charred stick for want of canvas and pencil.

John Opie was called "the Cornish wonder" because of his great skill in portraiture. He was asked one day by what wonderful process he mixed his colors.

"I mix them with my brains," answered the painter.

Benjamin West, a well known American painter, manufactured his first brush out of a cat's tail. Sir Isaac Newton unfolded the composition of light and the origin of color by means of a sheet of pasteboard, a prism and a lens. Out of an anatomist's sponge which by accident came into his possession Watt, the great British engineer and mechanical inventor, constructed his first model of the condensing steam engine.

Demosthenes resolved to become an orator and in order to carry out his resolve it was necessary for him to overcome some serious obstacles. His manners were awkward, his breath short and his voice stammering and indistinct. He did not attend a school of oratory nor did he have a private tutor, but we are told that he first started to their feet, and, seeing they were not able to make out what he said, he adopted the practice of striking with pebbles in his mouth, and that he might be able to make himself heard in the tumult of poplar leaves he declaimed hour after hour upon the seashore. To observe and correct his awkward gestures he spent much time prancing before a mirror. Then by letting the air circulate he learned to speak more easily and to judge them clearly no one can escape the conclusion that a large consumption of romantic fiction tends distinctly to disqualify a man for worldly success."

## From Appearances.

ARMSTRONG.—That's Muggins! He was pretty badly hurt in a fight the other day.

DE MAMMING.—Where?

"On the West Side."

"He walks as if he'd been hurt a little on the east side too."—Chicago Tribune.

An English beauty was in the habit of curling her hair with a Bank of England note. She occasionally showed herself to visitors with her hair in this costly paper. She soon captured a wealthy husband, who discovered that she was a deceiver, for she had borrowed the money she had displayed.

The gambling game crap, which so deeply engrosses the "titfin" kind of colored men in the south, was invented by the aristocratic Marquis Bernard de Marigny of New Orleans, who entertained Louis Philippe when the latter visited Louisiana.

Coaches are said to have been invented in Hungary and called "kotze" in French, "coche" and were introduced into England in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. They were then termed "whirligots" a name long since sunk into oblivion.

A monument has been erected at Boulogne in honor of L'Hoste, the French aeronaut who first crossed from France to England in a balloon. He crossed three times successfully but was drowned in the fourth attempt.

Stone steps may be kept free from greenness by adding a small quantity of chloride of lime to a pail of water.

"Why does Miss Elsie always drop her eyes when she meets you?"

"I tell you. She drops her eyes because I saw her dropper tooth one day."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"Protected."

The Minister.—Little boy, aren't you afraid that something will happen to you if you keep on riding your bicycle on Sundays?



## Hires Rootbeer

Cools the blood, tones the stomach, invigorates the body, fully satisfies the thirst. Adelicious sparkling temperance drink of the highest medicinal value.

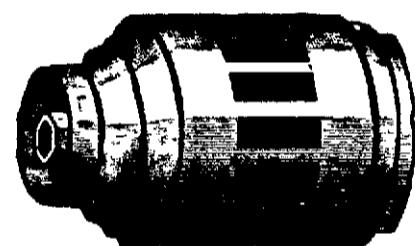
Made by Charles E. Hires, Philadelphia, & package maker of Sardines, Gold every where.

## A Record Breaking Wash Goods Sale.

All the season we have been telling you that wash goods were never cheaper, and it was a fact, for we made some very fortunate purchases, and were able to name some astonishingly low prices. Now prices have gone still lower, for we are ready to clean up our wash goods stock for the season. Many of the prices mean a loss to us, and on none do we do better than come out even. If you do not pay more than five cents a yard it will buy a dainty fabric which ordinarily retails at ten cents, and all other prices will obtain equally desirable values.

The Melchior Thompson Dry Goods Co., Stores 233, 235 N. Main St., Lima, O.

## THE HUB!



THE CONTINUED

## SLAUGHTER SALE

... OF ...

## SHOES

Goes on in addition to

## Two Mammoth

## Stocks of Shoes!

Combined. We have been receiving daily large shipments from the best Eastern Factories. We positively have on sale the GREATEST BARGAINS ever offered in Lima. Come and see them.

## THE HUB SHOE STORE.

135 N. Main St., Lima, O.

## Attention

## Oil Men

### 'HOW TO SAVE TIME ON DRILLING WELLS!'

You must know there is a big loss of power from your belts slipping. Well, we can stop that and so can you. If you will use GREEN SEAL BELT DRESSING, on your belts.

Head what those drillers say:

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Feb. 20, '97.

Your Dressing is just the thing, it covers wear on machinery, and with it we can run a belt that would tear in two if we had to make it tight enough to hold without the Dressing. It is not a good thing for belt manufacturers, but it is a "DAISY" for the users of belts. Besides we have no slipping now.

Yours,

GILCHRIST & GOLDRICK.

We send it out on trial and guarantee to do all we claim for it.

Write us for a can of it.

## PHOENIX OIL CO.

Quincy Block. - Cleveland, Ohio

Attention, Lakesiders!

Get your tickets for Lakeside Thursday at J. W. Rowland's furniture store and avoid the rush Friday morning.

Parasol Sale this Week.

CARROLL & CONNEY.

## CLOUD BURST.

Terrible Rain Storm Delays the C. H. & D. Freight Trains.

Last night about midnight a terrible rain storm passed over the country between Anna and Botkins, two stations on the C. H. & D. It was a cloud burst in the real sense of the word. The rain came down in sheets and not in drops and in a few minutes the country was flooded. So hard did it rain that the water on the ground along the railroad rose above the tracks and in some places it was as high as the fences. The storm was not very wide and lasted but a short time. Considerable damage was done to the grain and to the farmers' fences.

The freight trains due there about the time of the storm were held at Anna and at Botkins for almost two hours.

## M. THOMAS INJURED.

Knocked from His Bicycle by a Street Car on South Main Street.

Was Unconscious When Taken Home; but It Not Thought to Have Been Seriously Injured.

M. Thomas, who is at the head of the well-known firm of Thomas & Sons, was run down and knocked senseless by a street car on south Main street, at 1:25 o'clock this afternoon.

Mr. Thomas had just mounted his bicycle and had started to return from his home to his office. He was riding north on Main street, between the double tracks, and allowed a south bound car to pass on his left, but did not hear the north bound car that was approaching from the south. The motorman claims that he rang the gong and yelled, but Mr. Thomas did not hear him and the rapidly moving car crashed against his wheel. He was thrown upon the south bound track with terrible force and was unconscious until after he had been removed to his home, a short distance away. Dr. Hover, who was called, found that Mr. Thomas had sustained a severe scalp wound on the left side of his forehead and his face and both legs were badly bruised, but his injuries are not considered serious.

## ABOUT PEOPLE.

Who They Are, Where They Have Been or Are Going.

Manager Starr is in Toledo to-day. Harry Mulvihill, of Sidney, spent Sunday here.

Fred Becker is in Van Wert to-day on legal business.

John Roby went to Findlay to-day, on legal business.

Mrs. John Schloesser, of west Mc-Kibben street, spent Sunday in Dayton.

Mrs. Jacob Godfrey, of north Jefferson street, is visiting friends in Toledo.

Mrs. J. J. Curren, of 509 north Jefferson street, is visiting her sister in Mansfield.

Mrs. Chas. Decker, of north Union street, returned yesterday from a visit with friends in Delphos.

Miss Eva Brooks has returned home from St. Marys, after a pleasant visit with her sister, Mrs. O. H. Thorne.

Miss Clara Schiupp and Ella Sher, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Thorne.

Nays - Chapin and Harmon.

## THE BARBER PEOPLE.

(Continued From Eighth Page.)

also withdrawn from the petition requesting that the contract be awarded to the Barber Asphalt Co.

Mr. Hughes requested the clerk to compute the figures and state the difference in the number of names and the difference in the number of feet represented on the two petitions. The clerk reported as follows:

For the Columbia Construction Co. - the property owners, representing 4,418 front feet.

For the Barber Asphalt Co. - 32 property owners, representing 2,209 front feet.

Mr. Hughes then spoke for some time in favor of awarding the contract to the lowest bidder, the Columbia Construction Co. He said that the Barber Asphalt Co. wanted over \$9,000 more for the entire pavement, or \$36.40 more per 50 feet, than is asked by the Columbia Construction Co. He could see no reason why there should be any question as to which company should be awarded the contract for the Market street improvement. He protested as a member of the council, as a taxpayer and as a property owner on the street, against the proposition to award the contract to anyone but the lowest bidder.

Adjourned.

proposed Harrison avenue improvement, and the contract for this improvement was then awarded to Wildes & Son by a full yeas vote.

## THE BONDS SOLD.

The clerk announced that C. D. Critt was the highest bidder on the proposed Market street improvement bonds, and that T. T. Mitchell & Sons were the highest bidders on the proposed issue of north Main street and Harrison avenue improvement bonds.

Upon motion the contracts for the bonds were awarded to the bidders named, by a full yeas vote.

Mr. Hughes urged that some one be authorized to see that all trenches are properly refilled and the dirt stamped on the streets that are to be improved.

The engineer suggested that a man be appointed to attend to that work exclusively.

Mr. Hughes moved to employ a man at a salary of \$1.50 per day to oversee the refilling of trenches. The motion was carried.

## A LAWN HOSE

Used to Extinguish a Small Fire Today Noon.

At the residence of J. W. Brown, 623 north Jefferson street, a small fire occurred about noon to-day. The blaze started in the roof of the house and a hole about three feet square marked the place where the flames had been extinguished.

No alarm was turned in to the fire department, the flames being extinguished by the use of a lawn hose.

## RAILROAD OFFICIALS

Of the C. H. & D. in the City Considering a Proposed Sidewalk from Wayne to North Streets.

General manager Waldo, general superintendent E. B. Turner, chief counsellor B. D. Marshall and C. H. Nelson, of the C. H. & D., were in the city last evening. They were on their way to the meeting of the Central Association of Railway Officers that meets in Detroit to-day and tomorrow.

Mr. Chapin said he wanted the matter deferred for one week because he was not satisfied that the Columbia Co.'s Trinidad land asphalt was as good as the Barber Co.'s pitch lake asphalt.

Mr. Miller said he had made a thorough investigation for himself and had ascertained to his own satisfaction that there was absolutely no difference between the asphalt used by the Columbia Construction Co. and the asphalt used by the Barber Co. He said he had not the conscience to take \$10,000 out of the pockets of his fellow citizens by voting to award the contract to the Barber Co. when the same material could be placed on Market street for \$10,000 less money. His remarks were received with applause.

Mr. Koch said he had been visited by a committee of gentlemen who wanted him to vote to award the contract to the Barber Asphalt Co., but that he had decided that he could not look the Market street people in the face again if he voted in that way.

The roll was called upon the last amendment, and the contract was awarded to the Columbia Construction Co. by the following vote:

Yea - Hughes, Koch, Miller, Morrison, O'Brien, Pennypacker, Robbins, Snyder, Standish, Warner and McVey.

Nay - Chapin and Harmon.

## NORTH MAIN STREET PAVING.

Mr. Hughes moved to award the contract for the north Main street improvement to James Wildes & Son, the lowest bidders, and that the Assyrian asphalt filler be adopted.

There was then considerable discussion upon the kind of paving block to be adopted for the paving. Messrs. Chapin, Snyder and Miller were in favor of the adoption of the Townsend block and considered them the best block that had been submitted for the tests. Other members objected to the Townsend block, and favored the Wassall upon the grounds that the Townsend block that had been sent first did not comply with the specifications because they did not have the three-eighths of an inch bevel.

Mr. Miller said that the Townsend block with the three-eighths of an inch bevel was being manufactured by the Townsend Co. and would be furnished.

Motion to adopt the Townsend block and the Assyrian asphalt filler for the north Main street improvement and to award the contract to Jas. Wildes & Son, was carried, all voting yea with the exception of Messrs. Chapin, Snyder and McVey.

## MARSH STREET PAVING.

Mr. Harmon moved to adopt a resolution awarding the contract for the paving of west Market street from the public square to Elizabeth street to Wildes & Son, and to adopt the Townsend block and Assyrian filler as the material to be used.

Mr. Standish amended, moving to award the Wassall block, which costs 1 cent more per yard than the Townsend block.

Mr. Standish amended, moving to award the Wassall block, which costs 1 cent more per yard than the Townsend block.

The Wassall block and Assyrian filler were adopted and the contract was awarded to Wildes & Son by a full yeas vote.

## HARRISON AVENUE PAVING.

Upon motion by Mr. Miller, the Townsend block and bituminous grouting filler were adopted for the

## REYNOLDS TREAT

209  
NORTH  
MAIN  
ST.

DRY  
GOODS

209  
NORTH  
MAIN  
ST.

— THE —

## Greatest Sale on Record

— OF —

## Ladies' Shirt Waists.

Don't delay, but come at once and secure the biggest bargains ever offered. Our goods are all new, perfect fitting and the best workmanship.

## NOTE THE CUT PRICES:

50c waists reduced to	25c
1.00 waists reduced to	50c
1.25 waists reduced to	75c
1.50-2.00 waists reduced to	98c

Buy now during our great sale which is now going on.

## REYNOLDS TREAT

## GREEN FOOTWEAR!

Ladies' \$3.50 and \$4.00 Green Shoes reduced to

\$2.25.

Ladies' High Grade Oxfords reduced to

\$1.77.

## MICHAEL'S.



## BEAUTY GLASSES

That improves the expression of a pretty face, instead of marring it, will be found in our superb stock. Those whose eyes are fitted with our perfectly adjusted and the Brazil pebble or French crystal eyeglasses are the cynosure of all eyes who need glasses, but dread to wear them. Bring your eyes to us and we will fit them with perfect glasses that will improve your appearance and your eyesight.

80c for a gold frame that we guarantee 10 years. Can we do more?

MACDONALD & CO., Old Postoffice, 147 North Main St.

Examination Free.

## WANTED.

FOR SALE - Several lots on the corner of West and Water streets. Good location. Terms reasonable. W. A. Burkhardt, 613.

WANTED - A dining room girl and wash maid.

WANTED - Girl for general housework.

ONLY  
10c  
A  
WEEK.

The...

Daily

Times-

Democrat.

The

Largest.

Newsiest

and

Leading

Paper

of

Lima.

HERMITS OF GREECE.

RELIGIOUS RECLUSES WHO LIVED IN HOLES IN THE CLIFFS.

They depended wholly upon charity for their sustenance and remained always in their aerial caves. The Monastery of St. Stephen.

One of the most curious scenes on the Thessalian frontier is to be found at Kalibaki, some 30 miles by rail above Trikala. The town lies on a plain which is backed by the extraordinary rocks of Meteora, rising precipitously to a great height and commanding the marked attention of travelers. In places the cliffs ascend like a wall to a height of 2,000 feet. They are rough, free from verdure and disfigured by innumerable holes and caves all over their face.

It is these caves and remains of monkish dwellings in them that give the rocks of Meteora the strange, almost prehistoric appearance that has made them famous.

There are several monasteries at Kalibaki. The largest is St. Stephen's.

Unlike the other monasteries, this is reached by a drawbridge thrown across a yawning chasm. This is one of the largest of the monasteries of Meteora and has a guest chamber especially fitted up for visitors—that is to say, there are three iron beds in it, and it is only courteous to surmise that the wadded coverlet and single sheet that go to make up a Greek bed once were new.

The begomemos is most hospitable. He gives his visitors excellent monastic wine, a dinner of many weird courses and is himself very good company. As usual, there are two churches in this monastery, the smaller of the two possessing some very fair ikons set in beautifully carved frames, and one very old picture, dated 887.

The large church consists of a nave, antechapel, with the body of the church under the dome, which is decorated with the usual half length figures of Christ. Here are seen some of the inlaid ivory and mother of pearl stools and lecterns which at one time were the staple work of the Meteora monks.

All the manuscripts of any value have been removed to Athens. A long building at the right of the bridge contains the cells of the monks, which open into a dark covered corridor. In time of war these monasteries are used as places of refuge.

Not the least curious feature of these unique rocks of Meteora are the holes and caves which literally pepper the face of the cliffs in places.

In many cases these retreats of the hermits of St. Anthony are mere cages. At a distance they look, some of them, like big birdcages hung up against the face of the cliff. As dwellings they are all exceedingly primitive.

The Thessalian hermit did not ask much of life. A rocky floor to lie on, bars or railings to keep him from falling out of his hole, a shaky ladder down which he might now and then descend to earth and a basket and string to let down for supplies were all he needed in addition to his crucifix and other religious necessities.

These aerial caves were occupied in the fourteenth century. Thousands of hermits, judging from the remains of habitations, must at one time or another have sought refuge in these cliffs. Few of them can now be entered, for the ladders have for the most part fallen away.

Seemingly the way a hermit proceeded was to choose a hole that took his fancy. Up to this he ran a ladder. Then, driving poles into the rock before the cave, he built out a little platform. This he roofed in and surrounded with a wall made of sticks or dried grass. From one platform to another these anchorites ran up their ladders until the whole face of the rock was alive with these hermits of St. Anthony.

After the time honored fashion of religious recluses, the cliff dwelling hermits of St. Anthony depended wholly on charity for their sustenance. Far up in their airy caves they spent their days and nights in prayer and contemplation. When hungry or thirsty, they let down their baskets to the ground, and when these were filled they pulled them up again.

The devout people of Kalibaki believed that these hermits were a special charge upon them and kept them well supplied with bread and water. Every morning men, women and children could be seen tramping to the cliffs to fill the baskets that were let down by the strings from above. And so the hermits were able to live their quiet, lazy lives without a single worldly care.—New York World.

An Opinion of Conkling.

The Rev. H. S. Haweis expresses this uncomplimentary opinion of the late Roscoe Conkling in his book of travels, lately published: "At Bigelow House in New York I dined with Conkling, the crook lawyer, talker and, I should say, characteristic windbag of the period. \* \* \* Conkling seemed to me an insufferably vulgar, loud, clever person—utterly conceited and self centered. \* \* \* Conkling talked through you and over you and all around you and quoted poetry whether you wanted to hear it or not and answered his own riddles and asked questions which he never meant you to answer, being of the nature of Cicero's rhetorical inquiries in the Verrine and Cataline orations. I can't recollect nothing that Conkling said—only the abiding flavor of his arrogance and conceit."

Drithet.

A drink called drithet is popular in the north of England. The cotton hands of Manchester and the factory workers get through nearly 10,000,000 pints of this stuff every year. It is made from hops, hemlock root, parsley and clove and is one of the most dangerous liquors ever brewed. The northern counties pay about \$75,000 a year for the output of drithet.

EASY, ALL!

"Easy, all!" rings out the order. And the men and women strain. And the sweat and tears come. Stop! as suddenly as that. And the sweat ceases, its toil, And the strain becomes no strain.

"Easy, all!" the joyous moment. The strain is over in life's need. Be it but a passing people. For the brain and strength and blood, That's the instant be the question. Fair's the worth of living."

When the summer sunshines brightens Murray street and soldier wall,

From the strife of little heaven

Seems to come the kindly call:

"Easy, all! ye weary toilers!

"Drop your care and easy, all!"

—Full Hall Gazette.

THE TONE OF THE BELL

Not Improved by the Use of Gold or Silver

In the Bell Metal.

There is a general belief that the introduction of silver or gold in the casting of a bell assures for it a superior tone, but an expert in founding bells says that such a belief is erroneous. He says that the best tone effect in bell metal is confined within very narrow limits, for any so called bell metal having more than 80 parts copper to 20 parts tin is too soft to produce the best quality of tone, while that having more than 28 parts in the 100 is much too brittle. There are bells in Europe whose clear tones were for many years credited to gold and silver that were supposed to have been added to the bell metal. An analysis was made not long ago of the metal in one of these bells, and it failed to show any trace of gold or silver. The old German bell founders used to make their bells of 80 parts copper to 20 parts tin. In the opinion of this expert the strongest and best toned bell is obtained from 79 parts copper and 21 parts tin.

"After the bell is 'drawn,'" says the expert, "two sweeps are made and adjusted to an upright spindle in the center of an iron cast or flask, the flask having perforations all over it. Over the surface of the flask is coated, wet, a layer of loam of equal and suitable thickness and baked. Then another layer is coated on and baked, and so on, layer after layer, until the proper shape, etc., are secured. There are two such iron molding cases, one fitting over the other. The under one has the loam coating on its outer side, which has the inner shape of the proposed bell. The upper iron molding case or flask has the loam on its inner surface, forming the outside shape of the bell. This is let down over the under mold and carefully adjusted equally all around, leaving a space inside between the two molds. The under flask is called the core. The upper or outer one is called the case. The space is filled up by the molten bell metal, which, when cooled, is the bell."

"When the bell is taken out of the molds it is polished, and then the hangings, tongue (or clapper), etc., fitted to the bell, and it receives a severe ringing test, partly to ascertain its tone and resonant quality and to observe its mechanical excellence and adjustment. Then, if it appears to be good in all points, it is shipped to the purchaser. The making and shipping of a bell usually require from 10 to 15 days in the smaller sizes. The larger sizes—i. e., from 1,500 pounds and heavier—require more time. A peal of three or more bells requires from 40 to 90 days' time, while a chime of nine or more bells requires from three to six months.

"Any foundry can, of course, readily make and select nine or ten bells in tune for a chime, but tune is one thing, tone is another."—Church Economist.

The Piano of the Future.

No more hammers in pianos. The old fashioned method of pounding music out of wires by the aid of a wonderfully complicated system of levers and keys, which all the world thought to be the ultimate perfection for the production of that sort of tone, has been branded as a back number.

Dr. Richard Eisemann of Berlin, for years a pupil of Professor Von Helmholtz, has patented a system which does away with the levers entirely. He calls this new appliance the electrophones piano, its distinctive principle consisting in the fact that the vibrations of the chords are not produced by hammers, but by an electric current and by means of microphones acting as interrupters of currents.

All the delicate and complex mechanism of the old piano is done away with. The little electric devices are arranged on the crosspiece extending over the strings. Upon this electric magnets are placed so as to be only a hair's breadth from the strings.

Pressing down the key sends the electric current into the corresponding electromagnet. This attracts the metallic string below, but the microphone interrupts the current and therewith the attraction. The string returns to its former place, and this continued attraction and interruption of the current are carried on, the number of vibrations being regulated by the pitch of the string.

Rymeicka made the acquaintance of the officer of the guard at General Washington's headquarters, Lieutenant John Walker of Rhode Island, to whom she was married at the close of the war. Their descendants are the Walkers of Providence.—Brooklyn Eagle.

BRAVE RYMEICKA DE NYSE.

How a New Utrecht Girl Saved the American Army.

Here is a good story that was enacted in 1776, but just discovered by the writer who in his researches among the manuscripts of the Long Island Historical Library and the New Utrecht Library found in the daily reports of Colonel Jaques Cropsey reference to the following historic facts:

It was hard times in the colonies in August, 1776. Disaster had followed the fortunes of the American patriots, and this fact was well known to the English generals. Orders had been issued to give a decisive blow, which it was expected would annihilate the patriots.

General Washington was called hurriedly to New York and calls were issued for recruits from all parts of the colonies, as it was expected a determined battle would be fought on the westerly end of Long Island. For weeks each side was gathering its cohorts for what was believed would be the final struggle. The English, under Lord Howe, brought their troops in vessels, which were anchored in Gravesend bay, and the arrival of additions to the fleet were of almost daily occurrence.

General Washington was preparing for meeting the enemy and had in pursuance of a well arranged plan erected defenses extending from Wallabout to Bay Ridge. During this time four farmers, Gerrit De Nyse of King's Highway, Tunis Cropsey, Abram Bennett and Cornelius Lott of Bay Ridge owned a fishing net and boats and had a small building or hut on the Van Brunt farm, just where Avoca Villa now stands, in which they kept their nets and oars and had beds for use when they occasionally staid over night. They fished nearly every day. They were patriots, and with the arrival of the English fleet saw their opportunities gone for fishing, but not for long, because the English fleet needed fish and a squad of marines had soon found the owners and they were pressed into service to furnish fish for the fleet. They met at the hut and decided to be willing workers, but with the secret intent of making daily report of what they might see and hear to the officers in command of the patriot forces, and thus they fished, received the British gold, made themselves friendly to the English and each evening the results of their observations were given to Rymeicka De Nyse, the youngest daughter of Gerrit De Nyse, and she carried the news the next morning to Washington's headquarters. That this information was desirable and important goes without saying and the patriot fishermen were instructed to pursue their plan and on the first knowledge of a move on the part of the English they were to get word to General Washington.

The day the fact of a start was learned fishing had never been better, and the largest load was taken to the admiral's ship, and the finest fish were for his table. Every movement of the fishermen was delayed to give all the time possible to look and talk, and when the quartet met at the hut at dusk it was with the satisfaction of having done a good day's work for the patriotic cause. They gave to Rymeicka full details of the British plans, and no maiden ever bore a message of more import to the world than that carried that night by Rymeicka De Nyse to General Washington. It was mantled in crevices of soapweed fiber cloth, which dissipated into nothingness as soon as the air reached it. By its side was a wooden handled stone mallet and an arrow with a flint head. The wood of the arrow and mallet likewise disintegrated immediately. There were also some beautiful specimens of turquoise and obsidian in the vault. McCarthy says he touched nothing, but sealed up the vault carefully and hid himself down to Phenix as fast as he could.

McCarthy made up an expedition of all the prominent scientists and physicians in Phenix and took them out to his newly found mummy.—San Francisco Examiner.

ADRIFT ON A PEST SHIP.

One of the Saddest Cases of Ocean Disaster on Record.

One of the most thrilling and revolting cases of shipwreck in the annals of shipping has just been made public through news conveyed to Philadelphia from Mauritius.

The bark Traveler, laden with 6,500 bags of sugar valued at \$60,000, left Java for Philadelphia Christmas week. It is supposed that the sailors in some way contracted the terrible Java fever while at that island, which did not develop until the bark was well on her way.

One by one the men died off, until the mate and second mate were the only officers spared, and the former finally succumbed to the dreaded disease. Captain Christi, the commander, and seven men died, and their bodies were cast over the ship's side, to be swallowed up by the hundreds of sharks that followed.

For nearly two weeks, with this disease lurking in every quarter of the ship, the Traveler lay to the northward and eastward of Rodriguez island. Finally she took a start of wind and was guided into Port Mathurin, and the anchor was let go and an effort was made to get medical aid from the shore. On the night of that day the wind rose, and the following sunrise the vessel drove on the reefs and became a total loss. She afterward entirely disappeared.

All hands that remained were taken where medical aid was procured, but several died afterward despite the fact that every effort to save them was made.

Captain Christi of the unfortunate vessel, who was among the first to die, was well known at Philadelphia, having sailed from there a number of times on deep water voyages.—Chicago Tribune.

FOUND AN AZTEC MUMMY.

Strange Discovery of a Professional Lion Hunter of Arizona.

John McCarthy, a professional lion hunter of Phenix, A. T., while pursuing his quarry recently through one of the roughest portions of that mountain district, discovered a mummy that has been attracting great attention and is likely to be the cause of much litigation as to its ownership.

McCarthy was hunting bounty scalps in Verde canyon, about 70 miles north of Phenix, when he came upon the ruin of a wonderful prehistoric castle. His dogs chased the game almost to the door of the ruin. He killed the lion and then entered the ruin. He climbed into a small chamber, which he describes as about 6 by 12 feet in dimensions, and in accidentally striking the rear wall was surprised to find it gave a hollow sound, which caused him to investigate with a bowie knife the cement with which the huge stones were held in place.

Digging through a thick cement wall, he opened an airtight vault about six feet square and was astonished to find the mummy inside. It was mantled in crevices of soapweed fiber cloth, which dissipated into nothingness as soon as the air reached it. By its side was a wooden handled stone mallet and an arrow with a flint head. The wood of the arrow and mallet likewise disintegrated immediately. There were also some beautiful specimens of turquoise and obsidian in the vault. McCarthy says he touched nothing, but sealed up the vault carefully and hid himself down to Phenix as fast as he could.

McCarthy made up an expedition of all the prominent scientists and physicians in Phenix and took them out to his newly found mummy.—San Francisco Examiner.

The Senator's Yellow Suit.

Senator Hansbrough of North Dakota wore the other day the most remarkable suit of clothes ever brought into the United States senate chamber. At first glance it seemed to be made of some kind of cheap Japanese silk, such as in the present tariff will carry a duty, according to Senator Gray, of 700 per cent. The cloth of Mr. Hansbrough's suit is a solid straw color, but when the wearer stands in the light with a dark background it is seen that there is a broad dark stripe running round and round the material like those of a zebra, as one of the senator's colleagues said. When in the dark, he has on a plain yellow suit.

Altogether it created more interest in the senate chamber than Senator Blackburn's famous \$6 horn spun suit of tow, which he first wore during the famous midsummer session of congress in 1893, when the Sherman law was repealed, and which afterward became so popular with congressmen that even pages refused to wear them.—New York Sun.

A Plan to Unite Yacht Clubs.

A plan is on foot to unite the leading yacht clubs of the United States and Canada into a big league. The purpose of the proposed organization is to secure unity of action and a uniform code of rules.

A meeting has been held at the Fifth Avenue hotel, New York, and a committee was appointed to draw up a set of articles to be submitted to the individual clubs. A substantial agreement has been reached, and the committee's report has met with the approval of the leading clubs.

Great Help.

"Yes, our little 4-year-old is such a comfort and such a help to me," said Mrs. Westside to a lady caller.

"Why, can take care of his baby sister as well as any nurse. He is in the next room now, playing with little Dorothy." (Raises her voice.)

"Wal-ter!"

"Yeth, mamma."

"Are you taking care of little sis-ter?"

"Yeth, mamma."

"What are you doing?"

"Oh, I'ze des playin' I'zea barber,

and I'ze shavin' her wif papa's raz-er."—Pearson's Weekly.

Apologies.

The most tedious utterances, because the most superfluous, and often the most hypocritical, to which the public has to listen are apologies, whether in sermons or speeches.—Christian Advocate.

15 S EASTORE &  
CUBES  
ENNSVILLE LINES  
Low Rates for Vacation Trips and Occasions Along the Ocean  
ROUND TRIP FROM LIMA, ONLY \$12.  
General excursions to the sea shore, at exceptional low rates, will be inaugurated by the

# THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT, LIMA, OHIO, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1897.

## Bucklen's Arnica Salve

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Pester Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Diseases. It positively cures Piles, & no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. North and Main sts., Lima.

## HAD NO FAITH IN PHYSIC.

Queen Elizabeth Might Have Lived Longer Had She Taken Medicine.

Of the efficacy of physic Queen Elizabeth had always been skeptical. Now, 10 or 12 physicians came to the palace, each promising, "with all manner of asseveration," "her perfect and easy recovery" if she would follow a simple course of treatment. But they spoke in vain. Nor could the protests of councilors, divines and waiting women induce her to accept medical assistance. Her melancholy was "settled and irremovable," and she had no wish to prolong it by lengthening out her life. She only broke silence to murmur, "I am not sick. I feel no pain and yet I pine away." She was asked whether she had any secret cause of grief. She replied that she knew of nothing in the world worthy of troubling her. At length by force (it is said) she was lifted from the cushions and put to bed. Her condition underwent no change. Gradually those about her realized that "she might live if she would use means," but that she would not be persuaded, and prances, as they tearfully acknowledged, cannot be coerced. Nevertheless, until the third week they looked forward to a renewal of her old vivacity and the dispersal of her lethargy. But during the week it was perceived that the ground she had lost could only be recovered by miracle.

On Wednesday, March 23, her councilors entered her bedchamber to receive her last instructions. She had none to give. The archbishop and bishops offered up prayer at her bedside and she derived some comfort from their ministrations.

In the evening she sank into a quiet sleep, such as she had sought without avail for nearly a month. She never woke again. "About 3 o'clock in the morning of March 24 she departed this life, mildly like a lamb, easily like a ripe apple from the tree." When she was examined after death, her physicians reported that "she had a body of firm and perfect constitution, likely to have lived many years." Death was, in fact, prepared to the last to bargain with her for a few more years of life, but his terms implied an encroachment of those faculties on whose unrestricted exercise her queenly fame seemed to her to depend. By refusing to be party to the truce she invited her overthrow, but she never acknowledged herself vanquished. She made no will, she bestowed no gift on any of the faithful attendants who wept beside her deathbed, and she declined to guide her council in the choice of a successor.—Cornhill Magazine.

The proper way to build health is to make the blood rich and pure by taking H. D. S. Saraparilla, the one true blood purifier.

## TO CHLOE.

Chloe, ah, you once would fly,  
Like a fawn your mother looking,  
Trembling when a you saw me nigh,  
With a blush you'd hurry by,  
Scarcely bowing, never speaking,  
Now you need no apparel,  
Now we go to ball alone.

Once the parnus over head,  
Where the wind swept beech leaves  
rustle,  
Or the thim hare that fed,  
Startled by your dally tread,  
Blanched your cheek, unstrung your  
mingle,  
Boldly over your course you strike,  
Everywhere upon your lake.

Chloe, too, not long ago,  
Softly, humbly, I longed to you,  
Not to treat a lover so,  
Not to hold me as a toy.

Time, indeed, a change has brought  
you,  
Though for love in vain I see,  
We are "pals" now, I and you.

—St. James' Gazette

## A Translation.

It is related that a sophomore one commencement day was crossing the campus of Emory college, Oxford, Ga., with his sweetheart, who stopped to read the inscription upon the stone to the memory of Ignatius Few, the first president.

"What does that mean?" she asked, pointing to the line, "Vivat — non mortuus est." Proud of his ability to translate Latin, the student explained: "He lives. No, he doesn't; he's dead." —New York Christian Advocate.

## What He Was After.

Congressman—So you want to serve your country, do you?

Ayupian—Well, I ain't particular whether I serve my country much or not, but I should like to get an office at a good salary.—Somerville Journal

## A Beautiful Complexion.

If you are suffering from poverty of blood, blood disorders, scrofula, boils, carbuncles, eruptions, pimples, and have a bad complexion, Dr. John W. Hall's Pills are the best constitutional remedy that can be employed. They are a perfect purifier and enlivener of the blood; a tonic of supreme qualities. They will beautify the system, making it impenetrable to disease, and give glow to the cheeks and color to the complexion. Dr. Hall's Pills (60 in a box) cost 25 cents; trial box, 10 cents, at all dealers, or by mail. A. C. Meyer & Co., Baltimore, Md. Some dealer may try to substitute some ordinary cathartic pills; don't be deceived; ask for Dr. John W. Hall's Pills, the only genuine, and take no other.

## WILD BILL'S DEADLY AIM.

His last with Dave Tutt in the Public Square at Springfield, Mo.

"It was in the spring of 1865 that Wild Bill and Dave Tutt, ex-chief of Confederate scouts, tried conclusions in the public square at Springfield, Mo.," said Dr. Hogboom, surgeon of the A. T. & S. F. railroad. "The war was over, so far as fighting in the field was concerned, but the peculiar vindictiveness that characterized all the warfare on both sides in Missouri still existed and showed itself in many ways. A strong force of United States troops occupied the town, the Kansas regiment to which I was attached among them. A picturesque and striking figure among those who had fought on the Union side was Wild Bill, whose daring and valuable services as a Federal scout were fresh in the minds of men. There were many ex-Confederate soldiers in town, and Tutt, a brave and desperate man and a dead shot, was the leader of them. They lost no opportunity to show their ill will to the Unionists, and between Tutt and Wild Bill bad feeling was strongly manifested. It came to the point of an open quarrel one night when Tutt, with his gang, came into a saloon where Wild Bill was seated at a game of poker. He had been winning, and with the pile of money before him on the table were a gold watch and chain that some one had wagered and lost. Tutt had come for a quarrel. He watched the game a few minutes, then said suddenly:

"Bill, I want you to pay me the money you owe me."

"I have paid you once. Isn't that enough?" said Wild Bill, looking up from the hand of cards he held.

Tutt reached over and took the gold watch and chain from Wild Bill's pile of winnings.

"You owe me that money," he said. "I'll keep this watch to satisfy the debt."

Wild Bill looked at him with perfect calmness. "Better put it back, Dave," he said. "You'll be sorry if you don't."

Tutt laughed and put the watch in his pocket, which ended the matter for that night. Next day he sent word to Wild Bill that on the following Saturday at noon he should carry the watch and chain across the public square, entering it at the northeast corner. This was a challenge which Wild Bill could not ignore.

"I'll be there," he said when the message was given him, and he went home and cleaned and oiled his pistols. He did not show himself much about town until Saturday noon came. Then, as Tutt appeared at the northeast corner of the public square, Wild Bill walked in at the southwest corner. As the two men approached each other, walking from the corners diagonally opposite, it was seen that a group of Tutt's friends were gathered at the corner to the left of Wild Bill, and nobody present doubted that they were there to take a hand in the shooting if the fight went against Tutt.

The distance between the two men at the start was about 140 yards. They walked steadily toward each other, with pistols in the belts, until about 50 paces separated them. Then Tutt made a motion as if to draw his pistol. Instantly Wild Bill's pistol came up, and, holding its butt with both hands, without sighting, he fired at Tutt, who threw up his hands, staggered and fell dead on his face, shot through the heart.

"With the crack of his pistol Wild Bill wheeled and faced the group of Tutt's friends, pistol in hand. Some of them had drawn their weapons, but they put them up in a hurry and declared that the duel had been a fair one. Wild Bill was king of the town after that, as he was chief for many a year afterward on the plains and in the tough frontier towns." —New York Sun.

A Stepladder With the Match Receiver.

"Do you see that thing on the wall there? Above the clock? That thing with ribbons on it?"

"Yes. What is it?"

"That's a match receiver. It is intended to receive burned matches. For instance, suppose I use a match, I extinguish the match and put it on the table. Then I go across the street and borrow a stepladder. I bring the stepladder into this room, move the sofa away from the wall, plant my stepladder and carry that piece of burned match up the ladder and drop it into the receiver. Then I come down from the ladder, put the sofa back in its place, take the stepladder home, and there you are!"

"Oh, that is only a trick of mine!" laughed Du Maurier. "I have started again and again to make my heroine a little woman, but before I know it she has somehow grown way beyond my own recognition!" —American Queen.

## A Failure.

"A—Well, and how did you sleep last night? Did you follow my advice and begin counting?"

"B—Yes. I counted up to 18,000."

"C—And then you fell asleep?"

"D—No; then it was time to get up." —Pearson's Weekly.

## TIME'S CREESES.

The Origin and Progress of the Wrinkles on the Face.

We all become interested sooner or later in the subject of wrinkles. They are the "inexplicable outrage" of Nature, but although they are so universal few have endeavored to explain their origin and progress. Wrinkles are produced in the first instance by the frequent repetition of some muscular contraction or by sickness. They are not merely superficial, but appear when the epidermis is removed, and are found not only in the face, but all over the body. They do not run in any regular direction, and no law has been found including all their directions. It has been said that the life history of a man can be written from his wrinkles, but physiology hardly agrees in this instance, for it has still to be proved that a general's wrinkles differ from those of a physician's, or a laborer's from a lawyer's. A man does not always or even generally carry about a faithful autobiography in his face. Although no part of the body is free from them they visit chiefly the face, particularly round the eyes and lips. They run in all directions—horizontal, vertical and oblique, straight, curved and crooked. Going in the sun with the face insufficiently covered brings them on prematurely, but they are in every case normal at 40 or even earlier.

Vertical wrinkles between the eyes come quickly to men who study or worry themselves. This can readily be imagined. The eyebrows contract naturally when in deep thought. Grief or worry produces the same action, which, when repeated frequently, produces a fold in the skin, marking emotion undergoes many times. Between these and the straight lines on the forehead, already mentioned, come the arched wrinkles of the forehead, found above the root of the nose. These often tell of long and painful mental torture. They arise from a cruel physical suffering or of still more great development of the vertical wrinkles and the resistance of the skin above.

The crow's feet mark the passing of the fortieth year and are characterized by furrows which diverge from the external angles of the eyes in all directions, like the claws of a bird, from which they are named. The wrinkles of the nose, which descend from the nostrils down each side of the mouth, are, perhaps, the first to appear. These furrows are created in laughing and mastication. A simple smile is sufficient to produce them, so it is not surprising that the repetition of the commonest acts should soon be graven on the face. They are also hereditary.

The wrinkles of the cheeks and chin follow the oval of the face and are caused by a diminution of the fatty substance under the skin, which then falls into folds. The small wrinkles which form a network in the lower parts of the cheeks near the ear have the same origin and only appear in old age. Those found in the upper eyelids and sometimes in the lower, which give the eyes an air of fatigue, are the results of hard living, grief or worry.—New York Ledger.

## KNOW THEIR POWERS.

The Eternal Womanly in the Rough Girls of New York.

In the girls of the rougher tenement houses such a disguise of the eternal womanly that it cannot always be recognized. Their pertness and sauciness are only sharpened by their coquetry and their tomboy habits of street Arabia. A reporter recently had occasion to visit lower Washington street to ascertain the facts regarding the murder of a boy down there. He was obtaining his information from the boys of the neighborhood, who might have been playmates of the dead youth. A circle of them, together with three or four girls of 15 or 16 years, was gathered around him.

A big, hulking youth about 20 years old arrogated to himself the place of spokesman. He was evidently the ringleader, the bully of the street, a young "Bill the Brute," who had not yet acquired a wife to beat and was consequently an object of great interest to these misses, whose skirts had not yet grown down to their ankles. With his big, harsh voice he silenced every interruption of his tale, saying:

"Shut up there! I'm tellin this yarn."

Of course this adjuration, which forms a part of the ordinary courtesy of the neighborhood, did not quiet the girls. They chaffed him and the reporter and giggled until at last the speaker said to the reporter:

"Don't mind them. They're no count. They're notin but girls."

"Of course he'll mind us, smarty..." instantly retorted one of the girls.

"We's the makin's of ladies."

It was the eternal womanly of street Arabia.—New York Tribune.

## Da Maurier Hexes.

When Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett was first presented to Du Maurier, who was, in point of fact, rather an undersized man, she exclaimed:

"Oh, I am so glad that you are not six feet tall!"

"But why?" asked Du Maurier.

"Because for these many months," replied Mrs. Burnett, who is considerably below medium height, "you have simply demed us the right to live. You have made us feel that a woman who is not six feet tall has not the right to exist."

"Oh, that is only a trick of mine!" laughed Du Maurier. "I have started again and again to make my heroine a little woman, but before I know it she has somehow grown way beyond my own recognition!" —American Queen.

## A Failure.

"A—Well, and how did you sleep last night? Did you follow my advice and begin counting?"

"B—Yes. I counted up to 18,000."

"C—And then you fell asleep?"

"D—No; then it was time to get up." —Pearson's Weekly.

## SHOOTING FLYING FISH.

A Novel Sport Carried on Southern California Waters.

The visitor to the island of Santa Catalina or to who goes out on the launches from Long Beach or San Pedro is always entertained by the remarkable flights of flying fish, which in these waters attain a length of 18 inches and a weight of 2 pounds. Alarmed by the boat or steamer, they dash out of the water by a vigorous movement of the scythe-like tail and dash away in headlong flight, skimming over the waves like birds, presenting so remarkable an appearance that the tourist who has never seen so extraordinary a performance takes them for birds. The flying fish is not flying, but it has four very winglike fins which serve it a similar purpose—that is, it hurls itself out of the water by the aid of its tail, and then, using the four winglike fins as parachutes, goes soaring away, covering a distance of an eighth of a mile. When the inertia fails, the tail of the fish drops, and the moment it strikes the water it begins a violent twisting, which sends the fish into the air again, and by repeating this the fish is enabled to cover the long distance. The wings or fins are not flapped, the only motion being a tremulous one imparted to them when the tail is twisted in the water. As the boat glides along these fish dart from the water and go soaring away on either side, and it is then that the sportsman, sitting in the bow, has an opportunity for some novel sport.

The fish move like some quail, very low, not more than two feet from the surface, and are not the easy shots one might imagine. They move rapidly and appear to rise and fall over the waves and go sweeping away in graceful curves. Sometimes four or five are in the air at the same time, and the good shot can bring them down to the right and left. All that is needed to carry out the idea of quail shooting would be to have a dog, but there is a sea dog that flushes this attractive game, the agile tuna. The flying fish is its legitimate prey, and big schools come sweeping in from the deep sea, driving the schools of flying fish before them, chasing them into the air six, eight and ten feet, giving marvelous exhibitions of lofty tumbling. At such times the flying fishes are crazed with terror and leave the water by scores and hundreds. They fly into boats, out upon the dry beaches, strike boatmen who happen to be in the way of their headlong flight and present a most attractive appearance to those who have never seen a flock of ocean fliers in the air with fish 6 or 7 feet long pursuing in a series of leaps or jumps. Sometimes the tuna chases the flier along just below the surface, catching it as it drops, a cloud of tuna alone telling the story.—Santa Catalina.

## Globe Lightning.

On July 1, 1891, a fireball entered a carpenter's cabin near Schleiben. The carpenter was sitting on the edge of a bed on which a child was sleeping. A ball of fire sprang suddenly and with a loud noise from the fireplace to the bed, which was immediately shattered. Then the ball rolled very slowly to the opposite wall of the room, through which, or the floor, it apparently vanished with another fearful crash without setting fire to anything.

The man's wife and another child were sleeping in a second bed and the baby in a cradle, all in the same room, but none of the five persons was wounded or even stunned. All complained of headache and deafness on account of the heavy sulphurous vapor which filled the room, but they soon recovered. Some fractures were discovered about the stove and chimney.

Less fortunate were the children in a schoolhouse in Bouin, France, who were visited by a fireball while at their afternoon prayers. It was preceded by a shower of lime, wood and stones. The ball, which was small, rolled along under the benches, killing three of the children, and went out through a window pane, in which it merely made a round hole, whereas all the other panes were shattered.—M. Hagenau in Popular Science Monthly.

## A Merited Rebuke.

"And you are the gentleman who was saying that a woman knows nothing of economy?" exclaimed the business man's wife as she surveyed the scene of the burglary.

"Why, this loss is one that I couldn't have foreseen. I looked everything up with scrupulous care,"

"Of course you did. Nobody but a man would have thought of compelling burglars to ruin a \$250 safe in order to get \$11 in money and a bundle of promissory notes." —Washington Star.

## Jardin des Plantes.

The Paris Jardin des Plantes owes its origin to a florist who in the time of Henry IV grew all sorts of native and imported plants to sell flowers as models to the manufacturers of embroideries and laces.

—Paris Jardin des Plantes.

## REV. J. WESLEY MILLER CURED OF A BAD COUGH

It is written on May 11, 1897. "I have been troubled for years with a cough in the winter months AND this winter had a severe attack of bronchitis which left me unable to speak for days. My wife had a cure for me. I have been taking Dr. Wesley Miller's Cough Remedy for 10 or 12 years and at times has had to take it constantly. But has never found anything that has done her so much good."

## Dr. Kay's Renovator.

"She

## SETTLING DOWN.

The New Spring Street Sewer Makes Trouble

## NEW PAVEMENT TAKEN UP

To Build a sewer trench in which soft earth prevents a successful paving meet being laid & a warning to Market Street people.

The laying of the asphalt pavement on west Spring street has progressed as far east as Metcalf street and is now more than half finished. If the weather does not prevent, a fortnight more will see the job completed.

Mr. Ayers, the contractor, is having just the trouble on Spring street with sewers improperly filled that the Times-Democrat has warned the property owners on Market street against—the settling of the dirt beneath the asphalt.

About midway between Metcalf and Baxter streets the dirt in the sewer was so imperfectly put in that it was necessary to cut out the asphalt, filler and concrete for a space about six feet wide and twenty-five feet long, throw out a lot of the loose dirt and refill the trench, tamping it in tightly when replaced. The dirt in the sewer was soft and wet, and the concrete was found to be just as it was when put upon the street. It had not set or hardened a particle—the dampness from the new sewer flushed in with too much water preventing it. Had the engineers required the contractor who built the sewer to tamp the dirt into the trench when it was thrown in, and to replace all that he threw out, the trouble which Mr. Ayers is now having would have been averted. But as it is there will be a patch in the center of the street for all time.

This sewer that went down is the new one recently put in. The dirt taken out by the Ayers people was clay soaked with water, loosely thrown into the trench. The fact is Lima's sewers are not put in properly. Too often contracts are awarded at too low a price to irresponsible persons who are permitted to do the work in a manner that will allow them to make the largest possible amount of money off the public. Instead of shoveling the dirt into the trench and having it dampened and tamped down, the engineer has permitted some contractors to use a horse and drag scraper to fill in the trenches. After the dirt is dumped into the trench a section of fire hose is attached to a water ping and the whole thing flooded with water. As a matter of course, all the dirt cannot be replaced in the trench under those conditions, and the surplus is hauled away. Eventually the water will dry out, the loose dirt will settle down and a hollow is formed in your street.

Another trench has gone down on Spring street near one of G. H. Cole's houses, and a piece of paving ten feet in diameter was taken up there in order that an improperly filled trench may be tamped down and put into condition. This trench did not go down until after the asphalt was put on.

And there are likely to be a few hundred other depressions in the street from the same cause. The trenches that were filled under the personal supervision of property owners, who had them tamped, will no doubt remain level. All others will probably sink.

This should serve as a warning to Market street property owners not to desire the paving on that street to be laid until at least one winter's frosts and spring thaws shall have settled the dirt in the trenches. Nature will in time do that which mankind neglects or refuses to do, and with all connections made now on Market street, a solid surface can be obtained by next spring over which to lay an asphalt pavement.

We Love to Do Business

So well that we continue to make it interesting for our friends. Don't forget, ladies, that a one pound ticket gets you half a dozen Jetties; not only that, but a pound ticket will get you a thousand and one things which we are glad to give you from our immense stock of premiums.

## A Dollar Saving Event in

## Shirt Waists

Commences here to-morrow as soon as the store opens. All our waist have been sorted into four lots and the prices will be as follows:

All waists on table No. 1 (Worth up to \$2.00)	39c.
All waists on table No. 2 (Worth up to \$1.25)	79c.
All waists on table No. 3 (Worth up to \$1.75)	98c.
All waists on table No. 4 (regardless of former price)	\$1.48

It is needless for us to say much about the goods, for seeing means buying, so all we ask is that you attend the sale. The prices will make selling easy for us.

The Matilda Thompson Dry Goods Co.

## BRASS ROBBERY

Discovered and the Thieves Arrested Last Night.

## POSSUM HOLLOW WOMEN

Indulging in Another shooting scrap—Young Colored Boy Arrested on a Charge of Assaulding a Little White Girl.

## MAY BE NUMAN

Will Draw the Salary of P. M. at Lima

## HE IS DOING SMOOTH WORK.

and the Old Politicians Will Wake Up Some Bright Morning to Find William With a Commission in His Pocket.

## THE BARBER PEOPLE

Turned Down by the City Council Last Night

## PAVING CONTRACTS LET.

Columbia Construction Co. Awarded the Market Street Contract—Wildes & Son Got the Brick Paving Contracts

## GENTLEMEN'S

\$4.00 & \$4.50

## COLORED SHOES

Reduced to

\$2.98.

## MICHAEL'S

street paving matter over for another week. Mr. Harmon seconded the motion.

Mr. Miller was opposed to any further delay and amended by moving to award the contract to the Columbia Construction Co., the lowest bidder. Mr. Hughes seconded the amendment.

Attorney H. L. Brice here interrupted Mr. Hughes, who was about to argue the amendment, and submitted the following motion, representing about 3,600 feet frontage on line of the same proposed improvement.

To the Honorable, the City Council, Lima, Ohio

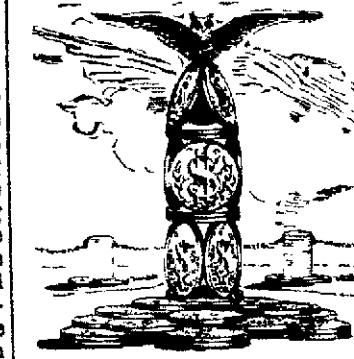
"GENTLEMEN—The undersigned property owners on west Market street respectfully request your honorable body to select genuine Trentad pitch lake asphalt as the material to be used for the improvement of west Market street, and that the contract for said work be let to the Barber Asphalt Paving Co., it being the lowest bidder upon that material."

After reading the latter petition the clerk announced that he had been authorized to withdraw the names of C. H. Eckhart, T. D. Robb and T. T. Mitchell from the petition last read.

Attorney C. F. Bryan requested that his signature, as agent for a certain property owner on the street be

(Continued on Fifth Page)

## A Monument of Dollars



Can be erected from the money we are saving our many customers. Our method of not allowing goods to become old, but making prices that force their sale when they are new and seasonable meets the approval of all. Below are a few of the prices that are bringing us the business.

All Men's \$5.00 VICI KID SHOES cut to \$3.50  
All Men's \$5.00 RUSSIA CALF SHOES cut to \$3.50  
All Men's \$5.00 GREEN VICI KID SHOES cut to \$3.50

The above are the best products of such makers as Strong and Garfield Co., Williams Kneeland & Co., and Stacy, Adams & Co.

All Men's \$4.00 RUSSIA CALF SHOES cut to \$2.98  
All Men's \$4.00 VICI KID SHOES cut to \$2.98  
All Men's \$4.00 GREEN SHOES cut to \$2.98  
300 pairs Men's \$3.00 RUSSIA CALF SHOES cut to \$2.00

900 pairs LADIES' TAN SHOES, all widths and sizes, in Chocolate, Wine, Green and Mahogany, kid and cloth tops, shoes that sell everywhere at \$2.50, \$3.00 and \$3.50, your choice as long as they last

ONLY \$1.98 A PAIR.

500 pairs of LADIES' \$1.50 OXFORDS never sold for less than \$1.00 Cut to \$1.50 a pair, cut to \$1.00 98c

## Supply Your Shoe Wants Now

AT

## GOODING'S,

230 NORTH MAIN STREET.